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VOL. IV

JULY, 1938

NO. 6

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FAMOUS WOMEN OF YESTERDAY  
AND TODAY

Third Edition, 1938

CORNELIA SPENCER LOVE



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CHAPEL HILL

MCMXXXVIII

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

# STUDY OUTLINES

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*Adventures in Reading Series, 1926-27; 1928-1929.* Russell Potter.  
*Adventures in Reading Series, 1929-30; 1930-1931.* M. N. and R. P. Bond.  
*Adventures in Reading Series, 1931-1932; 1933.* M. N. Bond.

### BIOGRAPHY

*Other People's Lives, 1928; 1931; 1933.* C. S. Love.  
*Heroes of the American Revolution.* 1931. F. M. Green.  
*Studies in Confederate Leadership.* 1931. F. M. Green.

### LITERATURE: SOUTHERN, AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS

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*Modern Russia.* 1932. E. E. and E. E. Ericson.  
*South America.* 1929. W. W. Pierson, Jr., and C. S. Love.  
*The Far East. (China, Japan, and Korea.)* 1931. J. A. Robertson.

### DRAMA

*A Study Course in Modern Drama.* 1927. E. L. Green.  
*American One-Act Plays.* 1929. E. T. Rockwell.  
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*A Study of Shakspeare.* 1926. Russell Potter.

### ART, MUSIC, SCIENCE, TRAVEL

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*America and Her Music.* 1931. Lamar Stringfield.  
*Everyday Science.* 1933. C. E. Preston.  
*Books of Travel.* 1931. U. T. Holmes.

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*Of the Library of the University of North Carolina*



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6. July, 1935. *The Story of Books*. R. B. Downs.

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1. Oct., 1935. *Adventures with Music and Musicians*. A. D. McCall.
2. Jan., 1936. *Famous Women of Yesterday and Today*. Revised Edition. C. S. Love.
3. April, 1936. *Adventures in Reading, Eighth Series*. M. N. Bond.
4. May, 1936. *Other People's Lives, Fifth Series*. C. S. Love.
5. June, 1936. *Adventures in Reading, Ninth Series*. A. B. Adams.
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1. Oct., 1936. *Adventures Around the World*. Lucile Kelling.
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4. May, 1937. *India in Revolution*. E. E. and E. E. Ericson.
5. June, 1937. *Adventures in Reading, Tenth Series*. A. B. Adams.
6. July, 1937. *The Theatre Today*. M. G. Holmes.

### VOLUME IV

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## CHAPTER I

### WOMEN OF CONCORD

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT, 1832-1888

Although Louisa May Alcott's books were written primarily for children, their influence has been so far-reaching, their charm so perennial, and their spirit so entirely novel, that she more than deserves a biography written for the mature reader, for one who can look back on the well-loved stories and trace in them likenesses to the Alcotts and their friends; and in their teachings to the inherited principles of Bronson Alcott, the influences of Emerson, of Concord, the Transcendentalists, and New England in full flower.

Katharine Anthony furnishes such a study of Louisa May Alcott, presenting her against the background of Concord in the mid-nineteenth century, growing up under a puritan regime, passing through the Civil War, and making her career in the reconstruction years which followed. As *Books* sums it up, "This is a fascinating book partly because it deals with fascinating personalities, times and places, partly because of its vividly analytical presentation, partly because it raises many controversial points. Miss Anthony has read between the lines and reached interesting conclusions often at variance with other biographers."

#### *Subjects for Study*

*Louisa May Alcott*, by Katharine Anthony

The Alcotts, father, mother, and daughters.

Their places of abode—Fruitlands—Lane.

Working girl in Boston—First novel.

The Civil War—Influences on Louisa.

Ladislas Wisniewski—Dr. Rimmer—Henry James.

Successful author—Head of the family.

Point out some of the most obvious autobiographical passages, in *Little Women*, *Little Men*, *Jo's Boys*.

Discuss this comment on her novels, "Thoroughly American, they are universal and, though saturated with the idealism of time and place, they do not date."

#### *Additional Reading:*

Shepard, Odell. *Pedlar's Progress: the Life of Bronson Alcott*.

Ticknor, Caroline. *May Alcott*.

## ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP, 1851-1926

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's life was cut as cleanly in two as if the second part had belonged to a different person. It begins under the most favorable auspices, in the true Concord tradition. A vivid, sensitive childhood was spent under the rare intellectual influence of Sophia Peabody and Nathaniel Hawthorne, her mother and father. They traveled much abroad, and were intimate friends of the Brownings and Storys in Italy, as well as of the Alcotts, Emerson and Thoreau at home. Rose Hawthorne made an eminently suitable, literary marriage, which seemed to promise a congenial life, well in keeping with her talents and antecedents. But this was not to be. In spite of struggles on both sides the marriage was unhappy, and after the death of an only child the couple separated.

Here Mrs. Lathrop's life leaves the beaten track, and moves far away from Concord. Through inherited mysticism and humanitarianism she had earlier been led into the Catholic Church. Now in an attempt to drown her sorrow and loneliness she turns to private charity work among the slums of New York, and gradually becomes interested in those neglected persons, wholly without refuge, who are suffering from incurable cancer. These unfortunates become her life work. After countless hardships and privations, she succeeded in founding the society of Servants for the Relief of Incurable Cancer, with a home and workers to carry on; while the last years of her life were spent in this service as Sister Alphonsa, a member of the Dominican Order.

*Subjects for Study*

*Sorrow Built a Bridge: a Daughter of Hawthorne*, by Katharine Burton

Home life with the Hawthornes.

Foreign travel—Friends at home and abroad.

Marriage—Converts to the Catholic Church—Writings.

Sorrows—Death—Separation.

Charity work in New York—Beginning of work with incurables.

It grows—Some of the patients—Helpers.

Sherman Park—Soliciting support—Final triumph.

*Additional Reading:*

Hawthorne, Julian. *Memoirs*; Edited by his Wife.

## CHAPTER II

### OIL PAINT AND MODELLING CLAY

#### LAURA KNIGHT

It is a happy coincidence that two women, each great in her field of art, one an Englishwoman and one an American, should both decide at this time to write their autobiographies, thereby enabling the reading public to become acquainted with two charming, gallant women, their friends and backgrounds.

In her early youth Laura Knight had a desperate struggle against poverty for mere existence. There is the uninspiring Nottingham, with a one-day visit to London to see the great art galleries, the rough north-east coast fishing village, the years of living from hand to mouth, almost in rags, on a fare consisting largely of porridge. But there is no hint of "pity poor little me" in the chronicle. It is told with humor, with a gay, sporting spirit, and the hard life was shot through with romance, for before she was fourteen Laura Johnson had met Harold Knight, likewise a struggling artist, and a close comradeship, culminating in marriage some years later, has continued to this day.

We follow her through landscape painting, figure painting, experiences with the ballet and Pavlova, life with the circus; we read of delightful trips and parties; and see through her eyes actors and artists—both of the brush and trapeze variety—Ellen Terry and Bernard Shaw and Mr. and Mrs. Craston. The many illustrations add enormously to the value of the book, and are witnesses to the high quality of her art. Dame Laura Knight has well earned her laurels.

#### *Subjects for Study*

#### *Oil Paint and Grease Paint, by Laura Knight*

The Johnson family, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother.

Struggle to make ends meet.

Staithes, village and natives.

Marriage—Painting in Holland.

Penzance—Belated fun—Theatricals.

Work with the ballet—Personalities encountered.

Trips to America.

Honors—Experiences at Court.

Life with the circus.

Characterize and show reproductions of her work.

## MALVINA HOFFMAN, 1887-

Malvina Hoffman's genius, the perfection of her work, is not to be denied, but this perfection was attained only after years of study, under Herbert Adams, Gutzon Borglum, and the great Rodin himself. Her first meeting with Rodin in his studio is dramatic. The timid young American girl found him telling some visitors of a certain poem which had inspired one of his sculptures. He began to repeat the lines, but memory failed him, and finally Miss Hoffman ventured "Maitre, I know that poem, shall I recite it?" and she repeated Alfred de Musset's *Tristesse*. After this Rodin gave her the keys to his studio.

It is interesting to see how profoundly various artists were impressed by the Russian ballet. Following in the footsteps of Dame Laura Knight, Miss Hoffman made studies of the dancers—even going so far as to learn to dance their Bacchanale before interpreting it in bas-relief; and became a friend of Pavlova's. Paderewski also was an intimate friend.

The bulk of *Heads and Tales* is taken up with the expedition for the Hall of Man of the Field Museum of Chicago. This involved a study of races, a trip round the world, and the making of a hundred models of the best racial types, under divers and sundry conditions. It becomes a travel book, an ethnological study, and "a sculptor's interpretation of Humanity, studied from three angles—Art, Science, and Psychology."

*Subjects for Study**Heads and Tails*, by Malvina Hoffman

Youth in West Forty-third Street.

The making of a sculptor—Teachers, professional adventures, "Behind the scenes."

Proposition from the Field Museum.

The trip round the world—The countries, the peoples, the sculptures.

Select typical incidents to read aloud.

Characterize Miss Hoffman's work and show reproductions.

*Additional Reading:*

Leslie, Anne. *Rodin*.



### CHAPTER III

## MRS. ROOSEVELT, SENIOR AND JUNIOR

SARA DELANO ROOSEVELT, 1854-

It is a far cry from the mother of our first president to the mother of our present one, and yet only sixty-five years elapsed between the death of Mary Ball Washington and the birth of Sara Delano Roosevelt. Little Sara Delano wore a mourning band for Abraham Lincoln, and went out to China in a clipper ship in 1862.

What a full, interesting life she has had! Days in old Hongkong, in Paris at a time when children playing in the Bois could watch the Empress Eugénie drive by with the little Prince Imperial, school years in France and Germany, recollections of Jenny Lind, Disraeli, of journeys up and down the United States in a private car as James Roosevelt went about his railroad business, of meetings and friendships with many of the greatest and best of two continents.

When the young Franklin appears on the scene there are anecdotes and stories of his childhood and youth, his education, entrance into politics, and subsequent career. In other words, here is the intimate story of the development of his mind, character, and political philosophy.

Mrs. Roosevelt herself is a strong personality, and her story would have been well worth recording in its own right, although permission to write it was not given until as "First Mother of the Land" she realized that the President's country had a right to all the information available about his life and about her own, since it surrounded his.

### *Subjects for Study*

*Gracious Lady: the Life of Sara Delano Roosevelt*, by Rita Halle Kleeman

The family tree—Algonac and Fairhaven—China—Travel and study abroad—Young ladyhood at home.

Honeymoon—Happy days—Travels—A son grows up—A death.

A new beginning—Widening circles—Mother of the President—Eightieth birthday.

Estimate of Mrs. Roosevelt—Of her son.

### *Additional Reading:*

Ludwig, Emil. *Roosevelt*.



## ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, 1884-

In *This Is My Story* the wife of President Roosevelt covers the years from her early childhood to the Democratic Convention of 1924, some time before her husband's election as Governor of New York. With innate good taste, outspokenly and yet with reticence, she writes the story of an American woman's life—a woman who is distinctly worth knowing, not because she happens to be the wife of the President, but because of her emergence from a shy, awkward, homely girl into one of the keenest social consciences of our day. You see her as a child, brought up in a family of beautiful women, unhappily aware of her own plainness; a self-conscious debutante who went to dinner parties armed with a list of conversational gambits; the bride whose famous uncle Theodore stole the spotlight at her wedding; the young wife beset with domestic difficulties; the political hostess. She admits her readers to the everyday life of a busy and happy family, the children's bumps and pranks and measles, her theories about their upbringing. It is the constant evolution of an individual of high idealism, with a sense of duty expanding into a groping desire to do good, and finally developing a social consciousness whose limits are boundless. Friend or foe, political adversary or cool newspaperwoman, all attest to the warm-hearted friendliness, the sincere cordiality and charm of the fine person who is Mrs. Roosevelt.

*Subjects for Study**This Is My Story*, by Eleanor Roosevelt

Childhood memories—Adolescence—Europe.

Marriage—Mother-in-law—Children.

Albany—Washington—The war.

Trial by fire—Readjustments—Friends.

Read passages illustrating Mrs. Roosevelt's progress in household management, adjustment to the political scene, outside benevolent interests.

Describe her theories of child raising.

Wherein has she helped and influenced the President, in his official life?

*Additional Reading:*Ross, Ishbel. *Ladies of the Press*.

#### CHAPTER IV

### CHAMPIONS OF THE RACQUET

HELEN WILLS, 1906-

HELEN JACOBS, 1908-

*Fifteen-Thirty* signifies not only a count in a tennis game, but also the span of Helen Wills's tennis career—to date. She began to play in junior tournaments at the age of fifteen, and sat down to write her story when she was thirty.

Her tournament rival, Helen Jacobs, two years her junior, was first in the literary field with *Beyond the Game*. She was moved to write it because only in this way could she correct the erroneous articles that were appearing about her. She tells of the making of a tennis champion, the gruelling practice that it necessitates, the discipline and self-control, the strictly regimented life; and then the rewards, travel and delightful friends in foreign countries. Revealing are the anecdotes illustrating the sportsmanship, the ability to meet defeat with a stiff upper lip, that are essential to competitive tennis. The report—wholly untrue—that Miss Jacobs had shed tears at a defeat in an Illinois state championship early in her career would have stopped that career forever, had it not happened that the president of the Chicago Club visited San Francisco soon after, and gave a complete denial of the story.

Helen Wills follows to some extent the same pattern. She too enjoys tournaments in distant lands, friends abroad, and presentation at court. There is also her growing interest in art, and meetings with writers and artists such as Bernard Shaw and Augustus John. Hers is a far more introspective book than Helen Jacobs', and yet perhaps a reader of both books may feel that she is better acquainted with Miss Jacobs, "beyond the game," than with Miss Wills, who still remains somewhat of an enigma, in spite of her detachment.

*Subjects for Study**Fifteen-Thirty*, by Helen Wills

A junior champion.  
From California to Wimbledon.  
Comments on other leading players.  
Psychology of a tournament winner.  
Writer and artist.

*Beyond the Game*, by Helen Jacobs

A tennis star is made, not born.  
San Francisco—Berkeley—Going East.  
Tournaments abroad—Friends and visits.  
Encounters with Helen Wills.  
Discipline of the game.  
Compare the two Helens, as shown in their own books; their  
characters, dispositions, playing ability.

*Additional Reading:*

Hawk, P. B. *Off the Racket: Tennis Highlights and Lowdowns*.  
Potter, E. C. *Kings of the Court*.

## CHAPTER V

### TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

LUCRETIA MOTT, 1793-1880

Lucretia Mott was born in Nantucket, and numbered among her ancestors some of "the salt-water aristocracy of New England." In the preface to Lloyd C. M. Hare's biography she is designated as "the real founder and the soul of the woman's rights movement in America and England. She was the outstanding feminine worker in the struggle to rid our country of slavery. She advocated labor unions in a day when they were almost unknown and generally considered illegal. She proscribed war and worked diligently for liberal religion. A woman of rare refinement, yet she was not afraid to challenge the evils of her day, or to speak upon the public platform, an act then considered unwomanly and indecent."

She was excelled in one or another field by Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, and other great contemporaries, but no one of these combined so many talents or participated successfully in so many varied movements. And in addition to all these interests, she found time to be the mother of six children, a devoted wife, an excellent housekeeper. Hers was a strong and deep character, which left its impact upon American life at a period of almost revolutionary change in social and political concepts.

#### *Subjects for Study*

*Lucretia Mott*, by Lloyd C. M. Hare

The Nantucket breed—Early life—Heresies.

Black bondage—The Female Society—Rabid Abolitionists.

In Great Britain—The Spirit of '48—Converts.

Civil War—The Negro's hour—Pacifism.

Summarize Lucretia Mott's contributions, to the freeing of the Negro; to the emancipation of women.

Discuss her religion.

## SOJOURNER TRUTH, 1797-1883

Sojourner Truth and Lucretia Mott are as far removed from each other as black from white, as the enslaved from the free, as the damp cellar of Sojourner's childhood to the "salt-water aristocracy" of the Coffin House in Nantucket. Yet they had in common a superior feminine intellectual equipment, which they devoted to the freeing of the black race in America. It is even recorded that these two met, and that Lucretia Mott, broken down from the weight of years, inquired, "Sojourner, how is it that I am so wrinkled, while you have a face which is as smooth as can be?" To which Sojourner replied, "Well, I have *two* skins. I have a white skin under, and a black one to cover it."

She was born as Isabella Baumfree, but when she was over forty years old she experienced a spiritual rebirth, and took the name of Sojourner Truth. "The Lord gave me Sojourner because I was to travel up an' down the land showin' the people their sins an' bein' a sign unto them—an' the Lord gave me *Truth*, because I was to declare the truth to the people."

Author Huff Fauset has assimilated from every possible source material for the story of this unique woman, who had been reared as a slave in New York, whose life had been one of unspeakable hardships, whose brilliant mind had been wholly deprived of formal learning, but whose unusual intelligence and wit and invincible optimism could confound the wise and rout the mighty. From the time of her rebirth she devoted all of her talents and energies to a passionate fight for the freedom of her race, and in addition lent a helping hand to the cause of "Woman's Rights," when opportunity offered.

*Subjects for Study**Sojourner Truth*, by Arthur Huff Fauset

The slave child and her parents.

Masters and mistresses.

Struggle to be free—To obtain her child Peter.

Her religious heritage—Elijah Pierson—Matthias.

Call to preach—A new name—Experiences on the road.

Efforts and accomplishments for her race.

Read the account of her appearance at the Woman's Rights convention, pages 127-134.

Estimate her character.



## CHAPTER VI

### TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

JANE ADDAMS, 1860-1935

We are fortunate in having two excellent biographies of Jane Addams, both published in the year of her death. Winifred Wise had worked with her at Hull-House, and presents her story more especially for young people, dwelling particularly on her childhood, youth, and young womanhood, the influences of environment and of the times during which she grew up. As her great creation, Hull-House, expands, it becomes the center of the picture and Jane Addams sinks into the background. But then, "Miss Addams *was* Hull-House."

More detailed and complete, the definitive life of Jane Addams has been written by her nephew, Professor James Weber Linn, to whom she bequeathed all her personal records and papers. He emphasizes her inspiring story, rather than the interpretation of her character. Indeed, it is hard to pin down and define the secret of Jane Addams' simple, yet complex, genius. He says, "She was rooted in principle, yet deft in adaptation; ready, and in small things even impatient, to direct, yet eager to serve; open in attack yet subtle in analysis." He concludes, "If she is long remembered, it will be for the quality of her thinking, for her rightness as an interpreter of individuals to themselves and of social groups one to another. . . For half a century she trailed clouds of glory, and about her memory intimations of immortality cling."

#### *Subjects for Study*

*Jane Addams*, by James Weber Linn

*Jane Addams of Hull House*, by Winifred E. Wise

Parents—A "different" child—Rockford College.

What to do?—Hull House begins—Six women.

The political scene—Work for children—Widening influences.

Writing—Suffrage—Pacifism—Congress of Women.

Post-war—Quiet years—She goes in peace.

#### *Additional Reading:*

Addams, Jane. *Forty Years at Hull-House; Long Road of Woman's Memory.*

Bolton, Sarah K. *Lives of Girls Who Became Famous.*

Henderson, Archibald. *Contemporary Immortals.*

## CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN, 1860-1935

"Thirty years ago Charlotte Perkins Gilman was a beacon light to girls and women struggling to find a place for themselves in a changing world in which all the taboos were pulling them back while all the necessities were forcing them forward. Since Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication* no book had spoken to women so clearly, so authoritatively, with such revolutionary fervor and common sense as her famous *Women and Economics*. At a time when the official woman's movement was largely concentrating on the vote, she pointed out, over and over, in vivid prose and rhyme, the economic basis of all freedom; she presented to the world a synthesis of woman's problems as homemaker, wife, mother, worker and human being, showing their inevitable relation to each other and to every other social question." *Herald Tribune Books*.

In a life of storm and stress, there are two sadnesses of which she was unconscious. One, that the present generation had overtaken and passed her. Her fine work was done in the twenty years preceding the World War. The other, that could she have been brought to seek the aid of a well-trained psychiatrist—offshoot of the psycho-analysts whom she held in such contempt—her physical ailments, the frequent periods of strange mental exhaustion, might have been materially allayed, if not altogether cured.

It is pleasant to hear of her cordial relationships with the other great and devoted women of the time. She calls Lucy Stone "the sweetest of our suffrage leaders." Jane Addams was a warm and helpful friend. When she first visited California, says Mrs. Gilman (then Mrs. Stetson), "She was impressed by the work I was doing, and asked: 'Why is not Mrs. Stetson better thought of? She seems a very able woman.' 'Yes,' they answered, 'she is a brainy woman, very, but her views are something dreadful.' 'Are they?' said Miss Addams. 'What are her views?' No one could say."

*Subjects for Study**The Living of Charlotte Perkins Gilman: an Autobiography*

A repressed childhood—Building a religion—A character.

Love and marriage—Breakdown—California.

Wander years—Travel—Success.

Mrs. Gilman the lecturer—The writer.

Books—Articles—Magazines.

Her message to women.

## CHAPTER VII

### FRENCH QUEENS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

#### MARGARET OF NAVARRE, 1492-1549

Margaret of Navarre's claim to fame was long limited to the authorship of the *Heptameron*. Next she was seen as the possibly too adoring sister of Francis I, using her gentle influence in behalf of religious tolerance and personal magnanimity. But she was a far more significant figure than this. In her time she was internationally famous as a great lady and bluestocking for her passionate interest in ideas, her patronage of scholars and poets, her correspondence with notable personages. For years she was virtually queen of the brilliant court of Francis. Her dangerous embassy to Spain to treat with Charles V for her brother's release from imprisonment was a mission of the highest importance, which she performed with extraordinary courage, shrewdness and tact.

The reverse side of her brilliant public career was the life of a woman eagerly reaching out for emotional and spiritual fulfilment but frustrated again and again, not only by current prejudices and brutalities but by her own inner confusions. Her part in the establishment of the College de France was the brightest jewel in her crown. According to some historians she was the main force behind it. Samuel Putnam treats her as "the first woman of the modern world," the historical forerunner of the New Woman and the feminist.

#### *Subjects for Study*

##### *Marguerite of Navarre, by Samuel Putnam*

Louise of Savoy—Birth of her children—The "Trinity."

Margaret's personal life—Marriages—Child.

Margaret and Francis.

Summary of her character.

The *Heptameron*.

#### *Additional Reading:*

Hackett, Francis. *Francis the First*.

Margaret of Navarre. *Heptameron*.

## CATHERINE DE' MEDICI, 1519-1589

Margaret of Navarre's influence over her brother Francis was in some measure assumed by the young daughter-in-law Catherine, whose loveless marriage to the King's son Henry must have embittered and warped her youth. Catherine de' Medici, wife of a king of France and mother of three other French kings, doubtless took revenge when power was in her hands for the long years of obscurity and humiliation. With the accession in turn of her sons, Charles IX and Henry III, she attained to the full scope of her powers and ambition. It was a period of terrors and passions, when France was torn by the wars of religion, when Catherine played every possibility as a means to consolidate her power at home and abroad. Shadowed by many rumors of poisonings, forever connected with the dread climax of the wars, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Catherine de' Medici is shown as a strong personality whose methods and characteristics were fully in accord with the ruthless spirit of her times.

*Subjects for Study*

*Life and Times of Catherine de' Medici*, by Francis Watson

Duchessina—Dauphiness.

Queen-Consort—Queen-Regent—Queen-Mother.

Catherine's character, in the light of her times.

*Additional Reading:*

Van Dyke, Paul. *Catherine de Medicis*.

Young, G. F. *The Medici*.

Hackett, Francis. *Francis the First*.

## DIANE DE POITIERS, 1499-1566

Diane de Poitiers was not a queen in name, but shadow-queen of France during the twelve-year reign of Henri II, and the object of his constant devotion for his entire adult life. Diane was a widow of thirty-eight, Prince Henry was twenty, gloomily married to Catherine de' Medici, when began one of the great loves of history. There can be no doubt that Diane was youthful and lovely. Even her enemies attest to this, indirectly, as when the Duchess d'Etampes suggested that she employed the devil's aid to keep her looks. This brought out Diane's famous statement: "I beg of you to believe that I do not communicate with Satan. My youth is not a thing of witchcraft. It is far simpler than that. I owe my vigor to the magic of an active life, to riding every morning in the crisp, vital air, to bathing afterward in cold water."

When Henri succeeded to the throne he relied heavily on her mental gifts, accepting her counsel in statecraft, diplomacy, and politics. He showered her with gifts, and she was beloved through France as a patroness of the arts. After his death Catherine compelled her retirement to the Chateau d'Anet, and there, for the remaining ten years of her life, she devoted herself to works of charity and compassion.

*Subjects for Study*

*Diane the Huntress: the Life and Times of Diane de Poitiers,*  
by Grace Hart Seely

The youthful Diane—Marriage—Widowhood.

The court of Francis I—His sons.

Henry the Dauphin—Catherine de' Medici.

Diane's position during Francis' reign—After Henri's accession.

Her character and influence.

Gifts and honors from the King.

Life after his death.

*Additional Reading:*

Orliac, Jehanne d'. *The Moon Mistress: Diane de Poitiers.*



## CHAPTER VIII

### WOMEN IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

MARIE CURIE, 1867-1934

"This is a marvelous book that every woman, and every man interested in humanity, ought to read." . . . "A book so moving, so finished, so profoundly affecting that one comes to think of Mme Curie's life as material for a symphony." . . . "A love story of two who were great scientists but, at the same time, noble and highly civilized human beings. It is appropriate that a daughter should have written it so well and so tenderly." . . . "We venture to state that it is the cleverest blending of scientific and domestic information concerning the shy and retiring Marie Curie which could possibly have been written. One does not even feel it necessary to discount statements because of a daughter's prejudice or affection. Rather it seems as if some of the keen judgment which the mother displayed in science has influenced her daughter in her selection of material and in the depth of insight she displays in interpreting her mother's character."

—*Various Reviewers*

#### *Subjects for Study*

*Madame Curie: a Biography*, by Eve Curie

Read the Introduction.

Childhood in Poland—Governess—The wait and escape.

Paris—Pierre Curie—Discovery of radium.

Four years in a shed—Wealth rejected.

Death of Pierre.

Successes and ordeals—War—Peace—Holidays.

America—Honors—The laboratory.

Summarize Marie Curie's character.

Were the hardships endured by the Curies in their work detrimental to its outcome, or necessary spurs to their complete achievement?

#### *Additional Reading:*

Curie, Marie. *Pierre Curie*.

Henderson, Archibald. *Contemporary Immortals*.

## ROSALIE SLAUGHTER MORTON, 1876-

Great physicians belong to the world. They may by birth and citizenship be Austrians, or Italians, or Americans, but their activities are not to be restricted by any national boundaries.

The woman surgeon, Rosalie Slaughter Morton, differs in no degree from this shared internationalism. She studied in many parts of the world—Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Ceylon and India—and practiced in Washington, D. C., in New York City, and in Winter Park, Florida. But her interests reached far beyond the confines of medicine and surgery to the fields of sociological research, travel, and exciting personal adventure. She saw active war service in France and on the Salonica front; she assisted in the first work under the American Medical Association for prevention of disease, founded the American Women's Hospitals, represented for the United States Government some six thousand women physicians in the Council for National Defense, and founded the International Serbian Education Committee, under which sixty Yugoslav students came over to America and entered our universities. She kept in touch with all of them, succoring both their personal problems and their finances. Like Dr. Heiser, she was physician, executive, administrator and tactician, all in one.

Her many-sided activities have brought her recognition and acclaim. She was nine times decorated for distinguished service by France, Serbia, and the State of New York, and was awarded the Palm of Officer of the French Academy.

*Subjects for Study**A Woman Surgeon, by Rosalie Slaughter Morton*

The making of a woman doctor.

Germany—Russia—Paris—Ibsen.

Setting up practice—Public health education.

Grenfell land—The World War.

Educating a family of sixty.

A home in Florida.

## CHAPTER IX

### WITH THE POETS

HARRIET MONROE, 1860-1936

"*A Poet's Life* is the record of the life of a sincere person, who, aware that her own talents were not great enough to place her among the poetic great, was willing to devote herself to the less spectacular job of helping forward the cause of those whose talents were superior to her own. In the highest sense of the word Harriet Monroe was a citizen of whom America may be proud," says Percy Hutchison.

She was born in Chicago, and saw the city grow from a frontier town less than thirty years old to a world metropolis. She saw it gradually reach out to education, the arts, architecture, with scholarships and prizes for budding aspirants in these fields, but nothing, ever, for poets. A righteous and gradually mounting indignation at their treatment, the lack of recognition, of any place to show their wares, much less of decent reward, led her to the founding of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*; and the story of the birth and growth of this magazine is thrilling. It may be said that almost all of the great poets of today first tried their wings in *Poetry*. Miss Monroe introduces us to Ezra Pound, Vachel Lindsay, Carl Sandburg, Edgar Lee Masters, Sara Teasdale, Amy Lowell, and many others. Her critical acumen was of the highest order, and to her fighting spirit, her great pride in the young poets of America, this country owes an incalculable literary debt.

#### *Subjects for Study*

#### *A Poet's Life*, by Harriet Monroe

Early days in Chicago—Convent schooling—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Literary life in New York—Europe—The Columbian Ode.

The middle years—Travels—Birth of an idea.

*Poetry*, its backers, quarters, contributors.

Policies of the magazine—Ezra Pound—Assistant editors.

Stories of young poets.

Influence of *Poetry* on literary America.

#### *Additional Reading:*

Monroe, Harriet. *Chosen Poems; Poets and Their Art*.

Tietjens, Eunice. *The World At My Shoulder*.

## EUNICE TIETJENS, 1884-

Eunice Tietjens' story belongs with Harriet Monroe's, for in so many ways it rounds it out and amplifies it. Mrs. Tietjens—now Mrs. Cloyd Head—was one of the Associate Editors of *Poetry*, and she is not averse to an occasional bit of gossip, a racy anecdote, or a good-natured thrust at some of her fellow poets. Her portrait of Miss Monroe is a tenderly affectionate one.

*The World at my Shoulder* is as much a book of travel as an autobiography, with delightful descriptions of people and places in Japan, China, Tunis and the South Seas. Withal it is very much of a poet's book, written with a definitely poetic touch, but shot through with a strong sense of humor. A hint of this is given in the Foreword: "All the characters in this book are real—none are fictitious. All persons are referred to and identified by their proper names and every word said about them is intentional."

*Subjects for Study**The World At My Shoulder*, by Eunice Tietjens

"The string"—*Poetry*—Characterizations of some of the poets—  
Harriet Monroe.

Japan—China.

War correspondent.

Second marriage—Europe—Tunisia.

Devastation on Broadway.

The South Seas—Natives.

Read passages from the book.

*Additional Reading:*

Tietjens, Eunice. *Profiles from China; Profiles from Home; Poetry of the Orient.*

## AMY LOWELL, 1874-1925

Although Amy Lowell wrote a great deal of poetry, some of it of the highest rank, it hardly seems fair to classify her merely as a poet. First of all she was a personage, "a New England autocrat of the old school, one of those who, having a finger in every pie, make life stir about them, and instinctively take the foremost place. She could not help arousing sensation wherever she went—love or hate, curiosity, suspense, drama." In a family which included Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University for twenty-five years, and the astronomer and traveler Percival, she could never have been known primarily as "the sister of" either. She adds to the family bulk, and may be remembered after the other two are forgotten.

Mr. Damon's biography is a rich one. It is great fun to read about the birth of the "New Poetry," the *Imagistes* and *Imagists*, *vers libre*, and all the squabbles and storms which they evoked and which Miss Lowell dominated. She made warm friends, or enemies—there was nothing halfway about her—and her letters to and from the literary celebrities of two continents, many of which are quoted, are outspoken, vivid, sympathetic or controversial, but never dull.

*Subjects for Study**Amy Lowell*, by S. Foster Damon

Environment—Heredity—Girlhood to womanhood.

American poetry from 1874 to 1912.

Discuss her many sides—Poet, controversialist, critic, lecturer, writer.

Describe her home and friends, her beneficences.

Give a character sketch.

Read some of her letters, and poems.

*Additional Reading:*

Lowes, John Livingston. *Essays in Appreciation*.

Lowell, Amy. *Selected Poems*.

All of her books are published by Houghton, Mifflin.



## CHAPTER X

### REFORMING CRUSADER AND CRUSADING REFORMER

ELIZABETH FRY, 1780-1845

It is refreshing to read of a Quaker family of the liberal type, which permitted and enjoyed dancing and theatre-going, and the wearing of pretty clothes. Elizabeth Gurney is first introduced as forming one of a cordon of seven sisters clad in scarlet cloaks, lined across the road to hold up the London mail to Norwich—just for a lark. This anecdote sets the tone of Janet Whitney's *Elizabeth Fry*. It is a spirited, fascinating book, which not only tells of Elizabeth and her gradual merging into the reformer of the unspeakable conditions then existing in prisons for women, but also gives a delightful picture of the times, the social life of the upper middle class Quakers of England, and the visits they received from their brethren of America.

Through no volition of her own, with no self-advertisement, the work Mrs. Fry was doing in the prisons came to be known throughout the country, then the world. She was the acknowledged authority, sought by Parliament, by foreign governments, to show them the way to effect the almost miraculous reforms among prisoners. She is a significant contrast to the militant suffragettes of a century later. Much that they clamored for, with noise and violence, was freely accorded her. Her influence and authority were immeasurable.

#### *Subjects for Study*

*Elizabeth Fry, Quaker Heroine*, by Janet P. Whitney

The family at Earham—Betsy—London.

Joseph Fry—The young wife.

Housekeeping—Lady of the manor.

Influence of Savery, Deborah Darby, Grellet.

Newgate—Remedies for crime.

Public life—Royal progress.

#### *Additional Reading:*

Chace, Elizabeth B. & Lovell, Lucy B. *Two Quaker Sisters*.

## HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, 1811-1896

No single person had more to do with the starting of the Civil War than a frail little woman who was described by Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne as appearing "tired far into the future." Harriet Beecher Stowe had hoped that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* would bring harmony between North and South—if indeed it aroused any sort of widespread notice; she was astonished and aghast at the resulting storm which broke over her head, the acrimonious controversies, the intensified bitterness.

Catherine Gilbertson has done full justice to a life-span which all but covered the period of this country's development from the thirteen original states into a world empire. She shows Mrs. Stowe with psychological insight and tolerant understanding, a typical Beecher in that buoyant, exuberant family of fighters for the public welfare, always influential, often sensational, and sometimes a bit ridiculous. She came honestly by the crusading spirit that made her the storm center of such widely diverse controversies as slavery, and the morals of Lord Byron. Mrs. Gilbertson says, "By virtue of her inheritance, training, and experience, her reactions are American to such an extent that she might well have sat for a composite portrait of the nineteenth-century American woman."

*Subjects for Study*

*Harriet Beecher Stowe*, by Catherine Gilbertson

- The Beecher background.
- New country—Love and marriage.
- Beginnings as a writer.
- Experiences leading up to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- The book, and its repercussions.
- Travel abroad—Friendship with Lady Byron.
- Fame—Its burdens and rewards.

*Additional Reading:*

- Stowe, Lyman B. *Saints, Sinners and Beechers*.
- Rourke, Constance M. *Trumpets of Jubilee*.

## CHAPTER XI

### VICTORIANS

#### QUEEN VICTORIA, 1819-1901

Of the making of books about Queen Victoria there is no end in sight. Lytton Strachey's life may have seemed at the time to be the last word, but instead it proved to be the first word, in the new manner of humanized, naturalistic biography. Bolitho, Benson, Housman, and others have since written about the little old lady, and each new version is enjoyed, because she was such a real, human person; so important to her time and so influential all over the world.

In *Victoria of England* Edith Sitwell has added a new character study, with emphasis on the woman herself, her relations with her family, ministers and subjects; and certain social conditions with which the life of Victoria merges.

It is a delicately ironical book, pervaded by a spirit of mockery, though wholly sympathetic to Victoria. C. G. Stillman says in *Books*: "The characters, conditions and dynastic motivations that were responsible for Victoria's worth, the compressed explosiveness of the prim household of the early years, the household intrigues, are done with brilliancy. It is what one would expect—the Stracheyan touch with Sitwellian trimmings."

#### *Subjects for Study*

#### *Victoria of England*, by Edith Sitwell

Read several chapters, to illustrate the style and scope of the book; such as "Two Days in June," "Victoria and Albert," "Fashionable Intelligence," "The Queen and the Laureate," or "The Day of Triumph."

#### *Additional Reading:*

Benson, E. F. *Queen Victoria*.

Bolitho, Hector. *Victoria, the Widow, and her Son*.

Bolitho, Hector. *Albert the Good, and the Victorian Reign*.

Housman, Laurence. *Victoria Regina*. (A play)

Crabittès, Pierre. *Victoria's Guardian: a Study of Baron Stockmar*.

## LUCIE DUFF GORDON, 1821-1869

Lucie Duff Gordon was "one of those refreshingly untypical Victorians" who, in her unconventionality and independence, seems to belong to the twentieth century. Possessing beauty, brains, brilliance and charm, she was the type of woman who inevitably attracts the most interesting people of her time. Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Lord Melbourne, Heine and Guizot were among the celebrities who were her friends, and she is said to have been "The Princess" of Tennyson's famous poem.

Her health broke down in early middle life, and she was forced to leave England's damp, raw climate. Her last eight years were spent in Egypt, not as a casual traveler or invalid, but as a friend of the natives, a champion of the oppressed class. The Arabs loved her, and always referred to her as "The Great Lady." Her letters home contain little about her illness, and much of the Egyptians—amusing stories about them, with an acute understanding of their point of view. These letters have been published, and they are as vital and stimulating today as when they were written.

Gordon Waterfield, Lady Duff Gordon's great-grandson, vividly recreates his brilliant and lovable ancestress, and many aspects of the life of her day. Percy Hutchison comments, "There would be material here for a comic opera, except that the story is too broad even for comic opera. We have not in a long time come across a biography so consistently entertaining."

*Subjects for Study**Lucie Duff Gordon*, by Gordon Waterfield

The melancholy John Austin—The Taylors of Norwich.  
The engagement—Marriage—Birth of Lucie.  
Sarah's romance with Prince Puckler Muskau.  
Lucie's friendships, schooldays, marriage.  
A London salon—Literary notables.  
To Africa in search of health.  
Life in Egypt.  
Story of Omar—Sally.  
Lucie's death.  
Read some of her letters.

*Additional Reading:*

Lieven, Daria K. *Private Letters of Princess Lieven to Prince Metternich, 1820-1826.*

## CHAPTER XII

### BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

FANNY KEMBLE, 1809-1893

Fanny Kemble's name has come down to posterity as that of a great actress, one of the famous acting family which included the "Tragic Muse," Mrs. Siddons. It is strange to find, on becoming better acquainted with her, that her actual years on the stage were few, and that she very much disliked the profession. Her début was romantic in the extreme. The Kembles had had no intention of making her an actress, but in order to save his Covent Garden Theatre her father took the desperate chance of producing *Romeo and Juliet* with Fanny in the lead. The novice of nineteen was an instant success, and continued to win rapturous applause, no matter what type of heroine was portrayed or how poor the play.

Marriage brought this career to a close, for the time, but unfortunately the marriage was not a success. Fanny Kemble and Pierce Butler were very much of a misfit, although, as Margaret Armstrong points out, to ask a "passionate young genius to become a wife was like asking a leopardess to change her spots and dwindle to 'a harmless necessary cat'."

Unhappy years ensued, in Philadelphia and on Butler's Georgia plantation, and finally and perforce Fanny Kemble left her husband to return to England and the stage, eventually embarking on a congenial and brilliant career as a reader of Shakespeare.

Margaret Armstrong's biography is exceptionally well written. She skilfully contrasts the English and American scenes, telling incidentally much of the history and mode of living of the times, and infusing the book with a humor, warmth and spirit which make all the characters in it very much alive. It is interesting to know that the Owen Wister of *The Virginian*, *Lady Baltimore*, and other fine tales, was Fanny Kemble's grandson.



*Subjects for Study**Fanny Kemble: a Passionate Victorian*, by Margaret Armstrong

The Kembles—Fanny's school and friendships.  
She takes to literature.

Covent Garden Theatre—Fanny to the rescue.  
A star—In England—In America.

Pierce Butler—Philadelphia—Butler's Island.

Fanny and the slaves.

Separation—Again the stage—Shakespeare readings.

Civil War—The *Journal* and its effects.

Summarize her character.

Illustrate the style of the book with readings.

*Additional Reading:*

Bobbé, Dorothie. *Fanny Kemble*.

Driver, Leota S. *Fanny Kemble*.

## SARAH BERNHARDT, 1844-1923

Fanny Kemble was only an actress when she had to be, great in spite of herself; but Sarah Bernhardt was all actress, famous star by dint of hard work, in spite of frail health, questionable good looks, and an opening career scorned by the audience and ridiculed by the press.

She has written her autobiography, but there is so much that she did not tell in it, so much that is colored by her own feelings and personality, that it is better to trust to the pens of others in finding out as much as can be known about one of the most spectacular actresses who ever lived.

Mr. Baring writes almost wholly of Bernhardt as an artist. Of her private life he says: "It does not matter, for it did not really exist." Nevertheless, we are interested to know about it, and to find in M. Geller's biography a well-rounded life, including the eccentricities, the procession of lovers, the restless search for other outlets such as painting, sculpture, and writing. Always, however, she was drawn back to the stage, where her abounding vitality, her "golden voice," kept her supreme before the public to an incredible old age.

*Subjects for Study*

*Sarah Bernhardt*, by G. G. Geller

*Sarah Bernhardt*, by Maurice Baring

The child—Her background—Early education—The Conservatoire.

Early failures—The Odéon—The Théâtre Français.

Celebrity—Success in foreign countries.

Sarah Bernhardt as an artist.

Her private life.

Most famous plays and rôles.

The brave finale.

## CHAPTER XIII

### LADIES OF THE PRESS

ELIZABETH JORDAN, 1867-

The title of Elizabeth Jordan's book, *Three Rousing Cheers*, was the rallying cry of her inner circle of friends, expressing their mental attitude toward life. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the Otis Skinners, George Harveys, Arthur Brisbane, and Mark Twain, were some of the original group. Mrs. Burnett would open a letter with, "I am preparing for my Christmas with the kind of a cold I had last year. Three rousing cheers!"

When she was seventeen Elizabeth Jordan wanted to enter a convent, but her canny father persuaded her to try a journalistic career for four years, and at the end of that time there was no more mention of the convent. Miss Jordan had all sorts of writing experience—ten years as a reporter on *The World*, ten more editing *Harper's Bazar*, then with the publishing house of Harper, and finally a free lance author and dramatist. She knew intimately many great people of the last fifty years, was connected with many famous cases, and now tells about it all with an unerring sense of the dramatic. The zest, the vigor, the sense of humor and love of life which are hers are carried over into the pages of this book, making it a life story of remarkable vitality and interest.

#### *Subjects for Study*

#### *Three Rousing Cheers*, by Elizabeth Jordan

From convent walls to Colonel Cockerill.  
Experiences of a New York reporter.  
Famous cases—Distinguished friends.  
Discovering young writers—Sinclair Lewis.  
Describe Miss Jordan's personal life—Characterize her.  
Illustrate with readings.

#### *Additional Reading:*

Ireland, Alleyne. *An Adventure with a Genius: Recollections of Joseph Pulitzer.*  
Ross, Ishbel. *Ladies of the Press: the Story of Women in Journalism.*

## IRENE KUHN

Ishbel Ross has written in *Ladies of the Press* a stirring story of women in journalism, from its beginnings in the stunt era down through the sob era, the suffrage era and the tabloid era, to such ace reporters of the present day as Dorothy Thompson and Doris Kleeson. They are a valiant lot, undaunted by either the toughest sort of an assignment or a sixteen-hour day. They are probably the brainiest group of women in the country, keen of perception, quick-witted, tactful, long on memory, and also gifted in expression. It is small wonder that Mrs. Roosevelt has chosen some of her best friends and constant traveling companions from among the newspaperwomen of Washington. And strange to say, their terrific experiences seem in no way to have lessened their feminine charm. They are exceptionally good looking, well-dressed, usually married to someone in the same profession. And if the first marriage did not stick they have tried a second. They may have one or more children, and even give up journalism for a time, but the fascination of it is in their blood, and frequently lures them back.

Irene Kuhn is an almost perfect representative of this newspaper woman. Indeed, Joseph Medill Patterson says of her, "Irene Kuhn is one of the best newspaper *men* in America." And Augusta Tucker comments, "The real value of *Assignment to Adventure* lies in the fact that it is the record of a highly intelligent woman who has reported the world from the woman's angle and yet been in constant contact with the men who were reporting it 'on the spot.' Earthquakes, intrigue, sudden death, good fellowship, hard work, servant problems, Presidents' wives, Chinese customs, Paris after the war, and America in the latter jazz age and since are all covered here." It is one of the best of the personal newspaper histories of the past few years.

*Subjects for Study**Assigned to Adventure*, by Irene Kuhn

Sketch the high spots of Irene Kuhn's career.

Read some of her adventures, including the first three pages.

Discuss the requirements for a good newspaper woman.

If desired, *Ladies of the Press* could be used for a third paper, or as the subject of an entire meeting.

*Additional Reading:*

Ross, Ishbel. *Ladies of the Press: the Story of Women in Journalism*.

Knight, Mary. *On My Own*.

## CHAPTER XIV

### CONQUEST OF THE AIR

ANNE MORROW LINDBERGH, 1906-

*North to the Orient* is Anne Morrow Lindbergh's personal story of the "survey flight over the great circle route from New York to Tokio" made by the Lindberghs during the summer of 1931. It possesses in full measure those qualities essential to a travel narrative of the first rank: sincerity, humor, the gift of seeing and the modesty of genuine achievement. And, since Anne Lindbergh happens to be Anne Lindbergh, it should be said that her book stands firmly on its own feet, independent of any interest in other Lindbergh achievements; it would have lost nothing of its charm had the story, as she relates it, been concerned with a similar flight made by obscure Smiths, Joneses or Browns.

Many of her vivid pages are descriptive of her experiences as official radio operator on this flight over the great circle course. With her gift for sharing an adventure with the reader, she admits us to the cockpit. There we live through all that she herself experienced; we vainly try to "contact" Nome. We know that fuel is running out and that a landing must be made before dark, but we don't know at what hour it will be dark in Nome, and we make repeated efforts to secure this necessary information.

Mrs. Lindbergh not only admits us to a part of her adventures but also to the running accompaniment of ideas and emotions which spring from these adventures. On approaching their first landing in the Soviet she wonders, the Soviets being supremely modern, how she will fit into their concept of life. She questions whether or not she is a modern woman. True, she flies a modern airplane and uses a modern radio, but, she says, it is "not as a modern woman's career, only as the wife of a modern man." Her occupation? To that, her answer would be simply, "Married."

Thus, and I am sure quite unconsciously, Mrs. Lindbergh restores to its ancient dignity the status of wife: not, however, by any means of that variety long ago justly dubbed "parasitic," but of that wifehood which is in itself one of the high careers, involving courage, sacrifice, comradeship and laughter.

—Blair Niles



*Subjects for Study**North to the Orient*, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh

The route—Preparation—Take-off—The radio.

Baker Lake—Aklavik—Point Barrow.

Dark—Fog—The singing sailors—A fisherman's hut.

Japan—Stowaway—A river—Wall of Nanking.

The floods—The most beautiful pagoda.

*Listen! the Wind*, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh

(This book is to be published in the fall, too late for detailed description in this study.)

*Additional Reading:*

Lindbergh, Charles A. *We*.

O'Brien, P. J. *The Lindberghs*.

Nicolson, Harold. *Dwight Morrow*.

## AMELIA EARHART, 1898-1937

This is the story of a dramatic flight and at the same time, quite unconsciously on the part of its author, the portrait of a great flyer. Amelia Earhart lives in its pages. For all who ever heard her speak, the very intonations of her voice vibrate here in the printed word. The book is written with the candid simplicity so characteristic of her . . . It sparkles with Amelia's own distinctive humor, laughing often at her own expense. And her love of flying gives to the narrative the very quality of flight itself!

I delight in her artist's eye for color, in her zest for living, in her ability to catch in the swift progress of flight the atmospheric quality of the lands over which she flies, the places where she settled down for the night, or where she halts only long enough to refuel . . .

The torch of courage has been passed from hand to hand through the centuries, and when that torch is put into the hands of Amelia Earhart, she, in her own idiom, expresses the same high courage in a letter to her husband: "Please know I am quite aware of the hazards . . . I want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be but a challenge to others."

—Blair Niles

Courage is the price that life exacts for granting peace.  
The soul that knows it not, knows no release  
From little things . . .

The soul's dominion? Each time we make a choice, we pay  
With courage to behold resistless day  
And count it fair.

—Amelia Earhart

*Subjects for Study**Last Flight, by Amelia Earhart*

The making of a pilot.  
Flying the Atlantic.  
Mexico City to New York.  
Honolulu to Oakland.  
Preparation for world flight.  
The flight.  
Illustrate with readings.

# SPECIAL REFERENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Numerals refer to chapters in which titles are used.

Anthony, Katharine	<i>Louisa May Alcott.</i> 1938. (1)	Knopf	\$3.00
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Curie, Eve	<i>Madame Curie.</i> 1937. (8)	Doubleday	3.50
Damon, S. F.	<i>Amy Lowell.</i> 1935. (9)	Houghton	5.00
Earhart, Amelia	<i>Last Flight.</i> 1937. (14)	Harcourt	2.50
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The following publishers have books listed in this outline, and opportunity is here taken to thank those who have generously given review copies of the books used and recommended.

Numerals indicate chapters in which the books are used.

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Addams, Jane	<i>Long Road of Woman's Memory.</i> 1916. (6)	Macmillan	2.00
Benson, E. F.	<i>Queen Victoria.</i> 1935. (11)	Longmans	3.50
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Nicolson, Harold	<i>Dwight Morrow.</i> 1935. (14)	Harcourt	3.75
O'Brien, P. J.	<i>The Lindberghs.</i> 1935. (14)	Winston	1.00
Orliac, J. d'	<i>Moon Mistress.</i> 1930. (7)	Lippincott	o.p.
Potter, E. C.	<i>Kings of the Court.</i> 1936. (4)	Scribner	3.00
Ross, Ishbel	<i>Ladies of the Press.</i> 1936. (3, 13)	Harper	3.75
Rourke, C. M.	<i>Trumpets of Jubilee.</i> 1927. (10)	Harcourt	o.p.



Shepard, Odell	<i>Pedlar's Progress.</i> 1937. (1)	Little	3.75
Stowe, L. B.	<i>Saints, Sinners &amp; Beechers.</i> 1934. (10)	Bobbs	3.75
Ticknor, Caroline	<i>May Alcott.</i> 1928. (1)	Little	o.p.
Tietjens, Eunice	<i>Poetry of the Orient.</i> 1928. (9)	Knopf	3.00
Tietjens, Eunice	<i>Profiles from China.</i> 1917. (9)	Knopf	2.00
Tietjens, Eunice	<i>Profiles from Home.</i> 1925. (9)	Knopf	1.25
Van Dyke, Paul	<i>Catherine de Medicis.</i> 1922. (7)	Scribner	9.00
Young, G. F.	<i>The Medici.</i> (7)	Mod. Lib.	.95

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2. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop

### *Second Meeting:* OIL PAINT AND MODELLING CLAY

1. Laura Knight
2. Malvina Hoffman

### *Third Meeting:* MRS. ROOSEVELT, SENIOR AND JUNIOR

1. Sara Delano Roosevelt
2. Eleanor Roosevelt

### *Fourth Meeting:* CHAMPIONS OF THE RACQUET

1. Helen Wills
2. Helen Jacobs

### *Fifth Meeting:* TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

1. Lucretia Mott
2. Sojourner Truth

### *Sixth Meeting:* TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

1. Jane Addams
2. Charlotte Perkins Gilman

### *Seventh Meeting:* FRENCH QUEENS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

1. Margaret of Navarre
2. Catherine de' Medici
3. Diane de Poitiers

### *Eighth Meeting:* WOMEN IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

1. Marie Curie
2. Rosalie Slaughter Morton

*Ninth Meeting: WITH THE POETS*

1. Harriet Monroe
2. Eunice Tietjens
3. Amy Lowell

*Tenth Meeting: REFORMING CRUSADER AND CRUSADING REFORMER*

1. Elizabeth Fry
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe

*Eleventh Meeting: VICTORIANS*

1. Queen Victoria
2. Lucie Duff Gordon

*Twelfth Meeting: BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS*

1. Fanny Kemble
2. Sarah Bernhardt

*Thirteenth Meeting: LADIES OF THE PRESS*

1. Elizabeth Jordan
2. Irene Kuhn

*Fourteenth Meeting: CONQUEST OF THE AIR*

1. Anne Morrow Lindbergh
2. Amelia Earhart

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